

5. DESCRIPTION OF SEVERAL NEW SPECIES OF PHYLLOPODOUS CRUSTACEANS, BELONGING TO THE GENERA ESTHERIA AND LIMNETIS. BY W. BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S.

(Plate XV.)

1. ESTHERIA JONESI, Baird. (Pl. XV. figs. 1, 1*a*, 1*b*, 1*c*, 1*d*.)

Carapace of a comparatively hard, horny structure, and of a dark-brown colour. Valves ventricose, rounded, ovate. Umbones prominent, nearly central, but a little nearer anterior extremity; involute and representing exactly those of a bivalve shell. Dorsal margin short; ventral rounded. Anterior extremity swollen, rounded, shorter than posterior extremity, which is somewhat compressed and rounded. Ribs numerous and narrow. Those of the upper half of carapace, from the umbo downwards, strongly developed, the edges being raised and strongly beaded; the interstices hollow, and more sparsely dotted with rather small irregular-sized punctations. Ribs of lower half of carapace, as far as the ventral margin, much smaller than those of upper half, narrower, and much more numerous; they are punctate also; but the interstices are so very narrow that no sculpture can be seen. Internally the surface is quite smooth, and of a dark-purple colour.

Length of carapace, 6 lines; breadth at umbo, nearly 5 lines.

Hab. Brackish water, Island of Cuba (*Dr. Dunker*). Communicated by T. R. Jones, Esq. (*Mus. Brit.*)

2. ESTHERIA DUNKERI, Baird. (Pl. XV. figs. 6, 6*a*, 6*b*.)

Carapace-valves broadly ovate and somewhat elongate. Umbones prominent, and placed at some distance (rather more than a third) from anterior extremity. Dorsal margin short, rather sloping. Ventral margin nearly straight, or only slightly rounded. Anterior extremity swollen, very convex, and rounded. Posterior extremity elongate, more compressed, and not so rounded. The carapace is of a uniform yellow horn-colour, thin, and translucent. Ribs numerous, elevated, rather narrow, about twenty-seven in number, with the interstices marked with shallow pits and extremely fine punctations.

This species approaches somewhat to *E. brasiliensis*, but differs in the position of the umbones, those of *E. dunkeri* being further from the anterior extremity. The relative size of anterior and posterior extremities differs also, the former in *E. brasiliensis* being much broader than in the present species. It is a larger species also than *E. brasiliensis*.

Length of carapace, 7 lines; breadth at umbo, 4 lines.

Hab. Zimapan, Mexico; in fresh water (*Dr. Dunker*). Communicated by T. R. Jones, Esq. (*Mus. Brit.*)

3. ESTHERIA LOFTI, Baird. (Pl. XV. figs. 2, 2*a*, 2*b*.)

Carapace of a very light amber-colour, oval, rather swollen. Umbones very prominent, elongate, placed near the anterior extremity. Dorsal margin slightly sloping. Ventral margin rounded. Anterior

extremity swollen, rounded, and broader than the posterior, which is rather narrow, and somewhat compressed. Ribs of carapace few, broad; interstices marked with coarse-looking, raised, flexuous lines.

This species resembles in form the *E. tetracera* as represented by Krynicki, and found by him near Moscow and at Charkow, Russia.

Length of carapace, rather more than 4 lines; breadth at umbo, 3 lines.

Hab. Stagnant water on the banks of the Tigris, near Bagdad. Collected, along with *E. dahalacensis*, by the late W. R. Loftus, Esq., in May, 1855. (*Mus. Brit.*)

4. ESTHERIA RUBIDGEI, Baird. (Pl. XV. figs. 3, 3 a, 3 b.)

Carapace-valves ovate. Dorsal margin long, straight. Umbones small, placed near the anterior extremity. Ventral margin slightly rounded. Anterior extremity rounded. Posterior extremity emarginate at upper part, giving it somewhat the appearance of the shell of an *Avicula*. Anterior extremity rather the larger. Ribs of carapace not numerous, and wide apart, the surface in the interspaces marked with coarse and flexuously disposed raised lines.

This species partakes of the characters of straight-dorsal-margined species, *E. dahalacensis* and *E. macgillivrayi*. From the last species it differs in size, form of posterior extremity, and markings of interspaces between the ribs, as well as their comparative size and number, those of the present species being fewer and wider apart.

Length of carapace, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines; breadth at umbo, 2 lines.

Hab. A dried-up "vley" near Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony. Collected by Dr. Rubidge, and communicated to Henry Woodward, Esq., by W. S. M. D'Urban, Esq. (*Mus. Brit.*)

5. ESTHERIA MACGILLIVRAYI, Baird. (Pl. XV. figs. 5, 5 a, 5 b.)

Carapace-valves ovate. Dorsal margin long, straight. Umbones small, placed about 1 line from the anterior extremity. Ventral margin rounded. Anterior extremity rounded, as well as posterior, both being of nearly equal size. Ribs of carapace numerous, narrow, and finely punctate in the interstices.

In general outline this species resembles very much *E. dahalacensis*; but the ribs are narrower, more numerous, and the surface of the interstices is much more finely punctate.

Length of carapace, about 5 lines; breadth at umbo, 3 lines.

Hab. Brackish lake, Green Point, Cape of Good Hope (*J. Macgillivray*). (*Mus. Brit.*)

6. ESTHERIA CALDWELLI, Baird. (Pl. XV. figs. 4, 4 a, 4 b.)

Carapace-valves swollen, ovate, of a pale horn-colour. Umbones large, prominent, and ferruginous-coloured, placed at about one-third distance from the anterior extremity. Dorsal margin short, and nearly straight. Anterior extremity rounded, short, a little broader than posterior extremity, which is long and rounded. Ventral margin rounded. Ribs of carapace numerous, rather narrow. Interstices roughly and strongly punctate.

Length of carapace, nearly 4 lines; breadth at umbo, rather more than 2 lines.

Hab. Lake Winnipeg, N. America (*W. Caldwell, Esq.*). (*Mus. Brit.*)

7. *LIMNETIS GOULDII*, Baird. (Plate XV. figs. 7, 7 *a*, 7 *b*, 7 *c*.)

Carapace nearly quite globular, ventricose, and of a light horn-colour. Surface of valves smooth, not ribbed, and covered entirely with numerous very small hollow punctations exactly resembling those on the top of a thimble. The point to which the adductor muscles are attached is very marked, being slightly prominent, and very smooth and shining; and the branchial canals on the surface of the valves are strongly exhibited.

This species resembles very much *L. wahlbergii* of Lovén, from Port Natal. In addition, however, to the total difference of habitat, this species differs from the one described by Lovén in size, being double the dimensions of it. The animal, too, differs in some particulars; but as all the specimens I have examined are males, and the one figured by Lovén is a female, I do not know how far these differences may be merely sexual.

Diameter of carapace, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Hab. Fresh water at St. Ann's, twenty miles from Montreal, Canada. Collected by Charles Gould, Esq., June, 1857. (*Mus. Brit.*)

6. NOTE ON *FURINA TEXTILIS*. BY GERARD KREFFT, ACTING CURATOR AUSTR. MUS.

During my rambles in the neighbourhood of Sydney I have found a number of small Snakes, varying in length from 8 to 12", and answering to the description given by Duméril and Bibron of *Furina textilis*. None of the specimens obtained have exceeded 16" in length; and I have been naturally anxious to procure the young of this species. During two years I was unsuccessful, and I began to think at last that this Snake was only the immature form of some other species, which supposition became a belief when some months ago I found an egg containing as large a specimen of *Furina textilis* as I had ever met with before. On further investigation I found that the distinct bands and black spots of this Snake faded with the growth of the individual, and apparently vanished altogether in old specimens. As the egg and young in my possession are of a size generally produced by Snakes from 3 to 4 feet in length, and as I have a series of specimens in which the disappearance of the bands and markings may be clearly traced, I do not hesitate to assert that *Pseudonaja textilis* is only a young Snake. Inviting the scrutiny of more able naturalists than myself to this fact, I beg to refer at the same time to my collection forwarded to the International Exhibition, specimens Nos. 66 and 40, which I believe to be identical.

I have since forwarded a full-grown adult Snake of this species to